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SUMMARY

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Ukrainian SSR

STATE SECTOR AND INDUSTRIALISATION PRIORITIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

By A.I. LEVKOVSKY, M.Sc. (Ec.),
Institute of Peoples of Asia,
Academy of Sciences,
USSR

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STATE SECTOR AND INDUSTRIALISATION PRIORITIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

by A.I. LEVKOVSKY, M.Sc. (Ec.),
Institute of Peoples of Asia,
Academy of Sciences, USSR.

SUMMARY

Economic independence is the primary task of young states which is indissolubly tied with putting an end to the agrarian and monoculture nature of their economy, with building up the basic elements of the national economy. The latter implies a versatile modern economic structure with the major part of enterprises belong to the State or its citizens. Building up of a sound national economy in the long run is feasible without development of industry. The young States differ appreciably in their levels of economic development, availability of material resources, their areas and population, time of achieving independence and some other factors. This does not mean, however, that industrialisation in the majority of these countries is unnecessary or impossible. But these differences necessitate a thorough and specific study of probable ways and phases of preparation for industrialisation and the likely orientation and scope of its development in different groups of these states. In each case preference is given to projects which, at a given stage, most effectively lead the country to the creation of a versatile structure making for the division of labour, and promote increase in the productivity of aggregate national labour.

The state sector is a reliable means of proper selection of industrial projects and a lever aiding in the accomplishment of first-priority projects and consolidation of the successes achieved. It can more effectively overcome financial difficulties, establish the best combination of imports of necessary materials and the maximum utilisation of national products in new construction, conduct training of national engineers and technicians and improve professional skills of the workers.

At present economic progress in new States does not necessarily imply building up all branches of heavy industry in individual countries. There arises the problem of labour division among the developing countries themselves aimed at the general development of financial savings, the carrying out at a given stage of some regional industrialisation on the basis of equality of all participants and with the assistance of economically advanced countries.

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